

country in competition with foreign manufacturers, as labor in America is so much better paid than in Europe. The argument was a valid one in the early days of the republic, when labor was very scarce in America and commanded good wages. At present wages are low, though still higher than in Europe, and the cost of manufacturing is great. Many articles on which there is a high tariff are in America and are made in America. The American wage earner does more work in a day than the foreigner, and in the cost of producing a ton of steel rails, for instance, is actually less in America than in England or Germany.

This is the opportunity of the American manufacturer, protected by a tariff law enacted for his benefit, though, as will be shown, at the consumer's expense. He charges the American purchaser the price which the article offered would bring abroad, and adds on approximately the cost of producing a ton of steel rails, for instance, is actually less in America than in England or Germany.

The average price of American manufactured products in foreign markets is twenty per cent. less than the selling price in the home market. On points and parcels the difference between the price to Americans and to foreigners is only five per cent., but on agricultural implements, tools, machinery and hardware the difference in the price to the foreigner is from ten to twenty per cent.

On wire, cartridges, playing cards, etc., the difference is more than 100 per cent., and on such articles as wire rope and drugs, the difference exceeds 200 per cent. On ordinary furs there is a difference in some cases of as much as 33 per cent.

Difficulty in Getting Lists.

It is only with great difficulty that the Democrats succeeded in getting the price lists of American manufacturers circulated among foreign buyers. So unwilling are the trusts to have the features of their business made known that they use every possible means to prevent their export trade journals, which are circulated abroad, from falling into the hands of American buyers. In 1902 the Democratic Congressional Committee offered \$100 for one of these export price journals, and tried to insert an advertisement to this effect in several prominent New York papers. These papers, fearing to offend the trusts, would not accept the advertisement. The New York World, however, published the offer of the committee, and, as a result, several copies of the export journals were obtained. This year the Democratic Congressional Committee got two or three copies of these journals, and, in addition, employed an expert familiar with all the ins and outs of the export business, who visited the selling offices of many prominent manufacturers and obtained from them in their own handwriting many of the export prices quoted in the campaign book.

Following are some of the prices at which articles of American manufacture are sold at home and abroad:

Home Price.	Foreign Price.
Cultivators, per doz.	\$1.10
Plows, per doz.	\$1.40
Trucks, per doz.	\$2.50
Kettles, per doz.	1.40
Wire nails, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Knives, per gross.	15.00
Shovels, per doz.	1.10
Barbed wire, per 100 lbs.	3.50
Rivets, per 100 lbs.	10.00
Typewriters, fine.	100.00
Sewing machines, fine.	25.00
Sewing machines, cheap.	12.00

An Instance in Point.

The expert who obtained the export prices for the Democratic National Committee, a man of long experience in the exporting business, made an accurate estimate of the value of the cargo of the steamer *Rosie Castle*, which sailed from New York April 20, 1904, for South Africa. The cargo, which was sent on board by the firm of French, Edye & Co., New York, 241 Stone Street, New York, cost its buyers in South Africa \$212,461. The same cargo, at prices charged home buyers, would have cost \$216,045 in New York city. Thus, on this cargo of one small steamer, a net profit of \$3,584 was made in favor of buyers in South Africa.

Or, stated in other words, owing to the power which Republican high tariff taxes give the trusts, to charge high prices for their goods, and to the consequent loss of the tariff on the cargo, the net profit on this cargo would be \$3,584, or 1.7 per cent. more than the trust is glad to sell the same goods for to buyers on the other side of the world. It is clear that the cargoes of the hundreds of steamers engaged in carrying American-made goods to buyers all over the world, yield enormous rebates to foreigners. Yet, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is quoted in the Republican campaign book as admitting that this is all true and then adds:

"It is useless to deny, and, in my judgment, unwise to apologize, and a little short of foolhardy to attempt to remedy the assumed evil in the manner proposed by the opposition."

It is hard to conceive that a high official of the government should make light of such a gross evil, resulting from laws of such magnitude, and that the whole value of manufactured goods sold at home is not less than six billion dollars.

Last and First.

LAST week of the Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Trousers carried over from last season at strictly

Half Prices.

FIRST showing of exclusive new styles in Men's and Boys' Suits. Both announcements are important.

Cans-Rady Company

lars yearly. The value of these same goods for export is only about four billion, eight hundred million. The difference between these two sums, one billion, two hundred million dollars, is the price, the staggering price, which the American people pay for so-called protection.

Are Cheap Abroad.

A number of the shipbuilders who testified before the Congressional Merchant Marine Commission, of which Senator Martin is a member, stated that foreign shipbuilders were purchasing steel plates, angles, etc., from American at cheaper prices than were charged American shipbuilders. When the commission was sitting in Cleveland a few weeks ago, Mr. James E. Wallace, of the American Shipbuilding Company, told the commission that American steel was delivered to shipbuilders at Belfast, Ireland, for \$2 an acre, while the same steel cost American shipbuilders \$2 a ton in Pittsburgh. His authority was the assistant sales agent of the Carnegie Steel Company. This statement brought forth from Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman of the commission, and a life-long Republican, an advocacy of a protective tariff. "If that's so, it's an outrage and ought to be remedied."

When the commission was sitting in New York, Mr. James J. Hill, the president of the Northern Pacific Railway, told the commission that the Canadian railways were buying steel rails of the same steel company offered to sell him steel rails for Honduras at \$9 a ton, while the rails to be loaded on a steamer exported for a foreign port, Mr. Wright says:

"Allowing a liberal amount for cost of delivery at tidewater, which in this particular case would have been very small, we American citizens paid to this American industry \$33,000 in excess of what foreigners would have been compelled to pay. And \$33,000 would have put up a very handsome library, filled with standard books on protection."

"And this was a very small transaction, only about fifty miles of railroad. Payments were cash and we neither asked nor asked any concession in the matter of time, because we were Americans, interested in the development of a small section of our country, involving faith and sacrifices, we were compelled to pay out as bonus in excess of \$60 per mile."

Mr. William L. Leat, of the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, says he has a Republican friend who recently bought a sewing machine of an export agent for \$18, for which he was asked \$5 by the New York agent. The machine was delivered aboard a ship, as of for export, but was taken off, and back to the house of the Republican.

The foregoing are only a very few of many instances cited in the campaign book of the injustice of protection, which Mr. Roosevelt, before he became the Republican candidate for the presidency, denounced as "vicious in theory and harmful in practice."

More Horse Sense.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Were I to write an account of Dr. Dickerson's stolen and recovered horse, that counted out never more or never less than eight ears of corn (never selecting the longer ears) invariably taking them from the corn crib to his or her stall, you would not believe me nor of the cow that came two miles through the Trinity county (California) forest, woke her master at night and led him to where a cougar had killed her calf. As to the mule, I was certainly thrown by "Old Rodah," one of the "Old Kites," while I was on horse back. I rode a mule pony in Bland county in 1885 that tried to kick the biggest man I ever saw. Old Mr. Stowers, of North Carolina, who jumped over the fence, worked and rode down \$2 Yankees with the but of his gun. Stowers

SEEKING NEW FACTS IN THE CASE

(Continued from First Page.)

Finally, in his investigations by these writers, and in a very receptive humor, but declines to say on what lines these assistants of justice touch the case. None of these female correspondents express any doubt whatever as to the guilty person in this terrible affair.

Pinkertons at Work.

There are three Pinkertons in the case, and whether in the interest of the Commonwealth or of the prisoner, cannot be learned. It is said, however, that they are directing their energies to the establishment of a different theory from that upon which the Baldwin has proceeded. If the rumor be true, they are looking for another culprit, but no one, unless it be the Pinkertons themselves, seem to know any reason except the accused lawyer's story of being assaulted by some one who looked like a dirty tramp, upon which to build such a defense.

Some comment has been excited by the discovery that in June, 1903, about the time when it was said Mrs. McCue was considering asking a divorce, Mayor McCue decided to his wife the handsome home on Park Street, in which he



MRS. FANNIE CRAWFORD MCCUE, wife of ex-Mayor Samuel McCue, of Charlottesville, who is charged with her murder.

told me to "look out," for as the mule pony kicked at him he tried to and came very near to catching the mule's extended foot, saying I can throw you and that little critter down the hill into the creek. "Uncle Dick" Gilliam, who saw Jim Pease fight the "Black bar" was witness to this, and he saw this same mule throw his right hind foot forward and kick the brim of a cap on the head of a negro blacksmith, who I was coaxing to the point of shoeing my mule. "Dat mule knows me and I done know him for a long time. He lows he done warn't no shoeing every time I see him. He cuttens me a servigious little mule." The smith was standing well to the front, but stooping to get an idea of the mule's foot size and condition when the critter reared for the cap on the head of the smith. My brother saw a mule that tried to scrape me off his back by rushing down the whole length of a meeting house in the road, finding that I was not on the meeting-house side of the saddle (hence did not meet the rub) he whirled around and rushed down the opposite side of the saddle with the church side. Mules carry off horse flies in this fashion. The exercises being over two companions dismounted and assisted me in "getting a move on" (the mule) and came to a very narrow gauge. This was open the way was over arched by a bent sappling. There was no room for the mule and its rider to pass over and with my legs down. No notice was given me when the brute took a nufin to scrape me off in front of a small occupied house on the public road. I barely had time to throw myself as flat backwards as possible and with my legs and feet beside the critter's neck as he shot through. When I came out of the yard, I was leading the horse and rider. "Victor," Decker Morris, son of our good old friend and overseer at Carysbrook, was killed by a mule that kicked his brains literally out. The child was poking a stick at the mule from under the corn-house. Old Bob mule at Carysbrook would whirl around and run backwards, kicking every one out of the stable lot at Carysbrook. He was a famous kicker and stood for his rights to the last. I think your essays on the mule are made of sugar to draw literary flies.

No Change of Venue.

Although there has been some talk of a change of venue, it is not regarded as likely that the prisoner's attorneys will ask for it. Under the safeguards thrown around the selection of juries for criminal trials in Virginia, it is not likely that twelve men without exception can be found in this city or county.

A panel of sixteen men, therefore, will probably be drawn from some other city or county, and this may operate to delay immediate trial, especially as the Circuit Court term comes on October 10, ten days after the first assembling of the Corporation Court, in which this case of the Commonwealth against McCue will be called. A recent Virginia statute requires the trial of a prisoner to be gone into at the same term of the court at which he is indicted, unless good reason can be shown for delay.

The grand jury will be called on Monday, the 18th, and it is understood that there will be many matters for its consideration. A form of indictment has already been drawn by Commonwealth's Attorney Gilmer, and, of course, there is no doubt as to the grand jury's action, although it may not be taken before Wednesday, the 21st.

It is now authoritatively announced that the prosecution will be assisted by Mr. Robert Keef, of Staunton, Va., the Commonwealth's Attorney for Augusta county, who prosecuted Kennedy and his associate train-wreckers, sending two of them to the penitentiary, and securing the conviction of Kennedy of murder in the first degree.

He has been in Charlottesville studying the case.

A Rustic's View of Roosevelt.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The oracle of Republican wisdom has spoken. The American people will conclude after reading his letter of acceptance that wisdom must perish from the earth with the demise of our strenuous President. The question will be asked, "Why all the stored accumulations of the ages among the aristocrats and aristocrats of this republic, patriotically desiring to serve their day and generation, should be of any necessity in perpetuating civil and religious liberty, when ONE JONES MAN has trust on all statesmen and wisdom?" Why legislative or judicial, military or naval, agricultural or commercial, industrial or international systems, when all systems or policies are in one brain, with longitudinal, latitudinal and all-around compass, clearly multitudinous to run republics and dictate policies for empires? All the complex and vexing problems of government are mastered by the stupendous powers of the one brain, which is the brain of this great nation, with all its complicated machinery, when one man can run the machine?

If the fifteen millions of suffragers, representing eighty-five millions of people, could read the letter of the president of this republic, and the president of this republic, and the president of this republic, they will have to vote for Teddy, but Mr. Editor, do they believe this oracle?

RUSTIC.

May Be Called.

Rev. George W. McDonald, of Dallas, Texas, preaches to-day in the First Baptist Church. Mr. McDonald is prominently mentioned in connection with being called to the pastorate of this church.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Tariff.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—The necessity of tariff revision and reduction in order to prevent industrial monopoly at home and to remove our country from the economic straits of tariff and commercial wars, which threaten it abroad, is most concisely and comprehensively presented in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on November 16, 1903, by the Hon. Claude A. Swanson. This speech should have wide circulation in this presidential campaign, in order that the farmers of this country, who must find in foreign markets a market for their products, may clearly understand why it is that they must pay for farming implements, fertilizers, etc., a much higher price than is paid by foreign competitors.

In commending the speech as campaign literature, it is proper to state that I am not acquainted with Mr. Swanson and that I am decidedly at sea as to my choice of gubernatorial candidate.

W. C. JONES.

The Gaines Family Reunion.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

We desire to thank the Times-Dispatch, especially B. C. M., for the sketch of the Gaines family reunion at St. Louis on October 28th was unavoidable, nevertheless, responses have already been received from the Gaines family, but also from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Missouri, and New York, which lead to the hope that the Gaines family reunion will be a fact, which we state upon the authority of Mrs. M. Jefferson Gaines, who has given name to sixteen different places in the United States. Robbed of their property and driven from their homes by the invasion of Bernard Newman, as were the Saxons by William the Conqueror, they sought an asylum here. But even in this free republic, here, the influence of the past, especially an honorable lineage, has not exempted them from the ravages of war. It is especially those who have lost everything else, to have the family tradition of their royal descent, fully revealed. Not only in the Gaines family, but through the line of kings from Brychan in the fifth century down to the death of Llewellyn the Great in 1240.

P. S.—In published sketch 11th inst.:

1. For "Rev. Gaines, who had share in Plantation, read John Gaines and Plantation."

2. For Sir John Gaines, of Aberdeen, would read Abrebrun, Wales.

3. It would be noted for the information of others, that the Waddins, Herbert, Vaughan, Powell, Morgan, Gwin and other well-known families in Wales have the same origin and blood as the Gaines family, viz., History Brecknockshire, by Theophilus Lewis, Dun's Heraldic Visitation and other Annals, and other antiquities of Wales, etc.

R. V. G.

A Correction.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—I feel much interest in the history of your estimable paper, and I regularly read it from day to day. I feel it the duty of every Confederate veteran to help correct any errors in the history of the war. The item I now call attention to in to-day's issue is so glaringly erroneous I have thought it proper to call attention to it in the manner I have adopted.

"September 16th in World's History—Battle of Antietam. 100,000 men on each side. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Union Generals Hooker, Porter, Burnside and McClellan opposed Generals Lee, Hill, Jackson and Longstreet. Union loss over 15,000; Confederate loss over 10,000."

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